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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.75.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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September 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 82
Humidity 87 79

September 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 86
Humidity 93 72

8036 日七廿月七

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' SPLENDID PROGRESS.

GERMANS WITHDRAW FROM THE LYS SALIENT.

THE ENEMY'S DANGER OF BEING OUTFLANKED.

London, September 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians with great dash and enterprise carried out a daring and brilliantly-executed night operation, seizing the hill and village of Mont St. Quentin, northward of Peronne, thereby gaining possession of an important tactical feature commanding Peronne and the angle of the Somme River, capturing Feuillicourt and over 1,500 prisoners. Our casualties were light.

The English on the Australians' left, attacked in the morning with complete success. They captured Marriere Wood and the high ground eastward and northward thereof, taking prisoner a considerable number. We successfully repulsed day-long counter-attacks.

We drove off with heavy enemy loss strong hostile attacks astride the Bapaume Cambrai Road. We in this neighbourhood completed the capture of Bienles Bapaume, taking a number of prisoners and a few guns. We slightly improved our positions at certain points between Vaux Vraucourt and Ballecourt, securing prisoners. Strong hostile counter-attacks in this sector led to hard fighting. The situation is unchanged materially. Further northward, the Canadians carried out a successful operation immediately south of the Arras-Cambrai Road. They inflicted many casualties and captured fifteen machine-guns. Between the Seneffe River and the Scarpe we advanced our line 1,500 yards towards Tringuis River.

The increasing demand upon enemy reserves, due firstly to the enormous casualties incurred in his massed attacks during the earlier part of the year, and, secondly, to heavy casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners inflicted upon his armies since July 18 by the Allies' series of successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to withdraw from the Lys salient and to yield without a blow positions of high tactical importance which he won at great cost. We gained possession of Kemmel Hill and we reached the general line of Voormezele, Lindenboek, Dactroche, Bouillon and are approaching Estaires. We are closely pressing the enemy in his retirement and have taken a number of prisoners.

Futile German Counter-Attacks.

London, September 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last evening repeatedly counter-attacked our positions at Mont St. Quentin but was repulsed on each occasion, after severe fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands. We progressed towards Le Transloy and cleared out the enemy at night time from Longatte and Ecourt St. Mein, taking prisoner a hundred. We captured fifty prisoners northward of the Arras-Cambrai Road in a successful minor operation eastward of Haeucourt. In the Lys sector our advance continues. We crossed the Lawe River, nearing the Labasse-Estaires Road.

Enemy Severely Pressed.

London, August 31.
After the capture of Noyon, French troops pushed on immediately beyond the town. No troops will remain there till the engineers have cleared all the infernal machines which the Germans have certainly placed there.

General Ludendorff is still retreating everywhere and is pressed by General Humbert between the Noyon-Ham and Noyon-Ohanay Roads. Despite stubborn and violent resistance, General Mangin has widened the threatening bridgehead near the village of Ohamps on the Ailette and has crossed the road from Soissons to Coucy, carrying his Franco-American corps west of Coucy, near the Soissons-Leon Road. Though the Germans have brought there their finest units, including two Divisions of the Imperial Guard, it is certain that they will have no chance to succeed. Soissons is becoming still more freed and it is probable that the Germans will not maintain the actual line.

Aerial Attacks.

London, August 31.
Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We destroyed twelve enemy aeroplanes and drove down five uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing. We dropped 254 tons of bombs on Bruges Dyke, Zeebrugge Mole being heavily attacked, besides a number of selected targets in the battle zone.

The Air Ministry reports:—Aeroplanes on the night of August 30 attacked an aerodrome at Boulay and also bombed another aerodrome. Very good results were obtained and fire started at Boulay aerodrome. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. One British machine is missing.

German Admissions.

London, September 1.
An evening German wireless official message says:—The English are following up our retirement via Kemmel, Bailloul and Neuf Berguin and across the Lawe. The French attacked in the afternoon on both sides of Noyon and between the Oise and the Aisne.

The French Advance.

London, September 1.
A French communique says:—The battle continues with extreme violence in the region of the Canal du Nord and north of Soissons. We progressed foot by foot, successively carrying stubbornly-defended centres of resistance. We carried Champagne on the east bank of the canal.

The enemy's resistance was particularly violent in the village of Cheville, which the Germans twice captured. It finally remained in our hands. We captured two hundred prisoners. We enlarged our gains north of Hapincourt and Moricourt and carried by assault Juvigny and Crouy and reached the western outskirts of Leury.

The American Front.

London, September 1.
An American communique says:—Northward of the Aisne we took Juvigny by assault, capturing 150 prisoners. In Aisne we penetrated enemy trenches and inflicting

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' SPLENDID PROGRESS.

Features of a Week's Progress.

London, September 1.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, reviewing the week's progress, says:—The unanimous spirit at the front is one of calm confidence. Everything has gone excellently well. The great machinery of our initiative has continued to work perfectly smoothly. The way in which transport facilities creep forward in the wake of our advancing line is a marvel of organization. To day broad-gauge trains are carrying troops and stores into places which a week ago were in enemy occupation.

Considering the extent and importance of the operations, the net casualties have been very light. Some few units have undoubtedly had considerable losses, but, taking our achievements in the past as a standard, it can truthfully be said that the toll of victory has been very light. Moreover, a great proportion of the casualties are clean bullet wounds, caused mainly by machine-gun fire. The Germans at Mont St. Quentin and Feuillicourt surrendered freely. At least a thousand men were captured and the victory was completed by eight o'clock in the morning, the Australians breakfasting on the ground won.

The Chemin des Dames Endangered.

London, September 1.
The brilliant operations by the Americans, culminating in a pitched battle and the capture of Juvigny, increases the German danger of being outflanked on the Chemin des Dames with disastrous consequences. The Army is still clinging to the line of the Vesle. The Allies are now within sight of the Chemin des Dames. The towers of Laon are also visible.

French experts pay a tribute to the smartness of the British artillery in bringing up heavy guns over appalling country and entering into action on the old German positions with amazing rapidity.

French Captures.

London, September 1.
A French communique says:—Operations were continued during the night. Our infantry detachments crossed the Somme Canal east of Epinaucourt.

Farther south, we captured Bouy-le-Petit and took prisoner 250.

In the region north of Soissons we captured Leury and reduced several centres of resistance which were strongly held by the enemy. We took 200 prisoners.

Some German Claims.

London, August 31.
A German wireless official message says:—We recaptured Hendecourt and threw back the enemy on both sides of Ballecourt and beyond the western border of the village. We recaptured Ecourt.

French attacks between Libermont and north-east of Noyon were mostly brought to a standstill on the west bank of the Oise. We recaptured Cheville, and the enemy captured Juvigny.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Vain Enemy Hopes.

Amsterdam, September 1.
Captain Persius writes in the *Berlin Tagblatt*:—Pessimistically regarding the future of the German Colonies. He is of opinion that there is no hope of Kiaochow ever being restored to Germany and that Anglo opposition will prevent the return of Germany's possessions in the South Seas and New Guinea. Captain Persius only hope seems to be that Britain may consent on the conclusion of peace to restore the German possessions in Africa, especially German East Africa, and that the Anglo-German Agreement of 1913 may eventually be signed.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Rhine Fortifications Being Strengthened.

Amsterdam, September 1.
Dutch newspaper reports say that two German regiments from Russia refused to proceed to the Western Front and 130 were shot. Seven hundred Guards at Munich mutinied and barricaded the barracks, being finally obliged to surrender.

Thirty thousand Krupp workers have been despatched to the front. The Rhine fortifications are being feverishly strengthened.

GERMAN ANXIETY.

Some Illuminating Facts.

Amsterdam, September 1.
Count Hertling, addressing a deputation of students, gloomily depicted Germany's difficulties in food and clothing and other manifold deprivations, making an anxious outlook for the future. He complained that the Allies were animated mainly by a hatred of Germany bordering on insanity, while Germany was endangering herself by the intensification of internal antagonisms.

An authoritative German military statement warns against the "ridiculous rumours" spreading in Germany, such as wholesale mutinies, the betrayal of submarines, and the suicide of General Hindenburg. The whole statement is a striking revelation of the state of the German mind.

AMERICAN MAN-POWER.

President Wilson's Proclamation.

Washington, September 1.
Immediately after the signing of the Man-Power Bill, President Wilson issued a proclamation setting September 12 as the date for the registration of all men between 18 and 45 years not already registered nor in the service of the United States Army or Navy. It is estimated that thirteen million more will register, although only those in good health without dependents will be taken.

President Wilson, in his proclamation, said:—"We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote a larger part of the military man-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. It is an act of duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and a consciousness that in doing so he plays a part in the vindication of the great cause at which summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

General Brusiloff Arrested.

Amsterdam, September 1.
A message from Moscow says General Brusiloff has been arrested and imprisoned at Kremlin on a charge of counter-revolutionary intrigues.

The Attempt on M. Lenin.

Amsterdam, September 1.
A message from Moscow says:—M. Lenin was leaving a meeting of labourers which he addressed on the evening of August 30 when he was stopped by two women, who discussed with him recent decrees regarding the importation of foodstuffs into Moscow. During the interview a young girl belonging to the intellectual class fired three shots, wounding M. Lenin in the shoulder and lung. She was arrested and it is reported that her examination established that she is a Social Revolutionary. M. Lenin's condition is serious. Another account states that two women belonging to the Social Revolutionaries fired thrice at M. Lenin.

Another Assassination.

London, August 31.
A Petrograd message via Berlin says the Commissary of Home Affairs at Ustiki has been assassinated. The murderers have been arrested.

A GOOD SIGN.

Allies' Exchange Rises in Geneva.

Geneva, August 31.
The Allies' exchange, which had been decreasing for some time, has suddenly risen on the Geneva Stock Exchange. While Paris gains Fr. 1.60 at 78.80, Rome Fr. 1.65 at 63.15 and London 20 centimes at 20.55, Berlin loses 45 centimes at 68.10 and Vienna Fr. 1.25 at 37.50.

CONSIDERED LOST.

Fate of U. S. Naval Collier.

Washington, August 31.
Mr. Daniels has ordered the collier Cyclops to be struck off the Navy Register. The ship was last reported at Barbados on April 4, bound from South America for the United States. It is believed she encountered a cyclone and sank and that fifteen officers, 221 of the crew and 57 passengers have perished.

PACIFIST MEETING WRECKED.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Injured.

London, September 1.
There were riotous scenes at the wrecking of a Pacifist meeting in Plumstead. Sticks and stones were freely used and there were numerous casualties. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald sustained a cut ear.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

New Commissioner Appointed.

London, September 1.
The Press Bureau states that Lieut. General Sir Nevil Macready succeeded Sir Edward Henry as Commissioner of Police in the Metropolis. The King has conferred a Baronetcy on Sir Edward Henry in recognition of fifteen years' distinguished service.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Madrid, September 1

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Cabinet of the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer *Atzamendi*, bound for Spain with coal.

THE POLICE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

London, September 1.

In regard to the settlement of the London Police strike, Mr. Lloyd George was unable to recognise the Union but favoured machinery ventilating the complaints. The entire force returned to duty an hour after the settlement.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

U.S. AGE-LIMIT RAISED.

Washington, Aug. 31

Congress has passed the Manpower Bill, extending the draft age limits to 18-45.

ANOTHER SPANISH BOAT TORPEDOED.

Paris, Aug. 31

The newspaper "Journals" of Madrid reports the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer *Alexandria*.

GERMAN "COLONISATION."

Stockholm, Aug. 31

Germany is already adopting the familiar method of colonisation in Estonia. The schools are Germanised and Estonian music forbidden.

ATTEMPT ON M. LENIN'S LIFE.

London, Aug. 31

A wireless Russian official message dated August 30th states that as the result of an attempt on his life at Moscow M. Lenin was wounded. The communique does not give further details.

A wireless Russian message reports that M. Lenin was hit twice, a bullet entering each shoulder, in one case the lung being affected.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 30

The price of silver is unchanged.

(Continued on page 7)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 30.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. report:—There are no fresh developments in the market and the price has not moved. Exchanges in China, which are now unable to secure remittance of silver, owing to the refusal of the United States authorities to grant licenses, are exceedingly firm. Shanghai exchange has been dealt in at 5/3, which is sixpence above the parity American price of silver.

London, Aug. 30.
The silver-market is steady.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE POLICE STRIKE.

London, Aug. 30.
The Metropolitan Police have struck for higher pay and a war bonus. Most of the City Police to-night were out. Some 11,000 are now on strike. General Smuts interviewed the Police representatives to-day. At a mass meeting to-night the Police decided to send a deputation to-morrow to interview the Premier or General Smuts.

A number of London police have struck for higher pay and a war bonus. Special constables are being called up as substitutes.

London, Aug. 31.

The Government has promised the Police sympathetic consideration, provided they return to duty.

CANADIAN MAN-POWER.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.

A registration of the man-power of Canada was taken on June 22. According to the interim report of the Registration Board it shows that several hundred thousands of men are trained in agriculture, but are otherwise engaged. The registrations demonstrate beyond question that we have in Canada an abundant supply of labour experienced in farming, but at present employed in other occupations. The Board secured and placed in the hands of the County committees the names of over 140,000 men, all of some training in agriculture, whose services are available as harvest hands should they be required. If the cards from all parts of Canada are thoroughly scrutinised for farm prospects, labour for which is shown to be available, it will probably prove conclusively that, despite the large number of men who left the farms for overseas service, we still have a force with which we can maintain production, at the present level or even increase it, if necessary. The registration totalled 5,044,024.

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

London, Aug. 30.

The "Times" correspondent at Simla says:—An interesting indication of the attitude of certain frontier tribesmen is afforded by the expression of loyalty by the Jirgas of the Lower Swat and the Razai tribes, who at the same time offered to send military posts and relieve regular troops. Extraordinary recruiting figures have been received from certain Punjab districts. In July Gajet furnished twice the number asked for, while the province as a whole provided nearly 17,000 men. Indications point to still heavier recruiting in August.

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TU-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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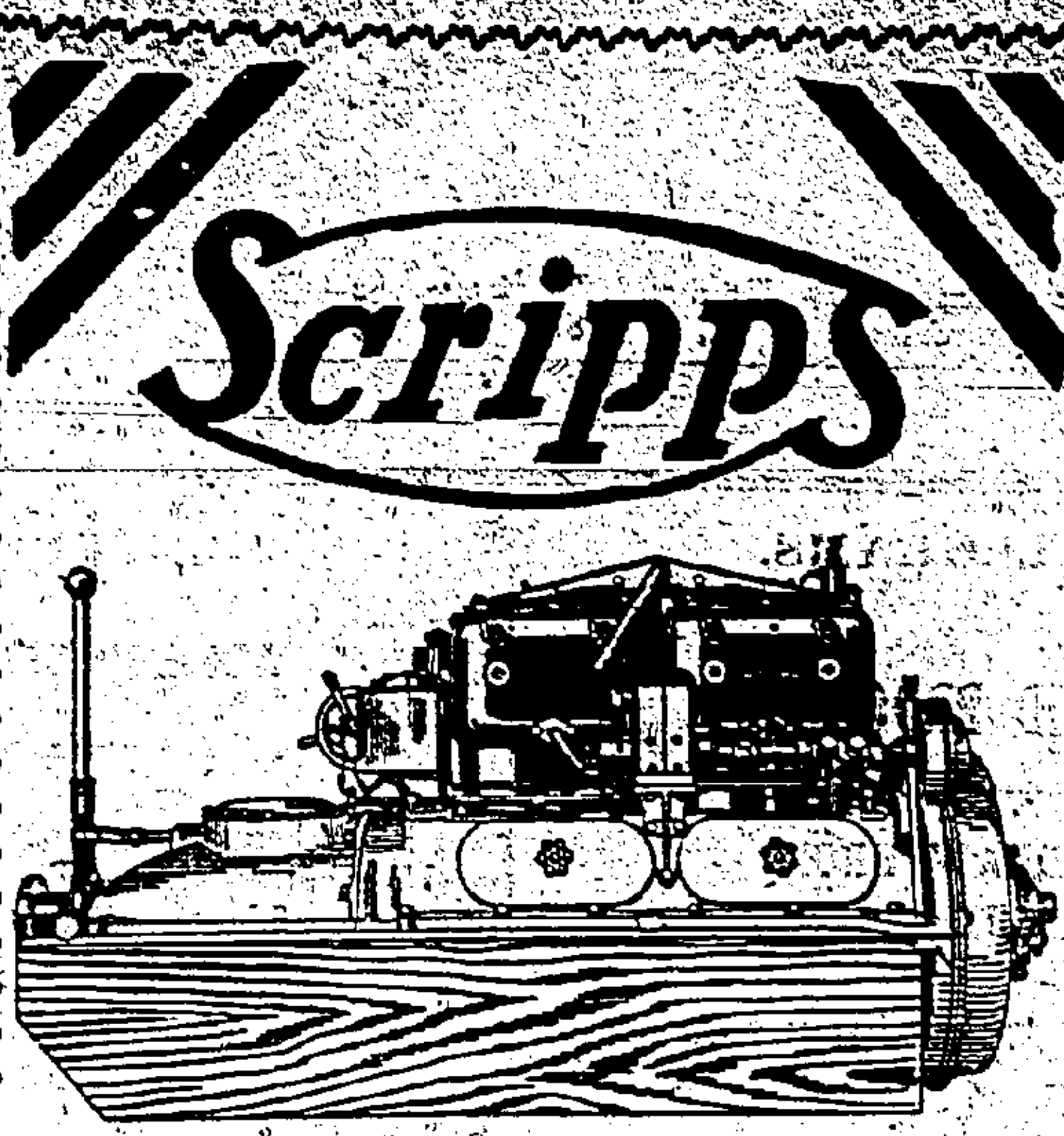
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GENERAL NEWS.

Danish Subscriptions to French Red Cross.

The Danish residents at Peking, headed by their popular minister, Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, have made up a subscription to the French Red Cross, which was duly presented to H. E. Mone Boppé recently.

Mr. Ford's Patriotic Gift. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 22.—Mr. Henry Ford the prominent manufacturer, whose plants hold millions of dollars of Government contracts, has announced that he will return to the United States Government all profits he personally makes on war contract work.—American Wireless.

Contraband Opium. The Customs Service made the biggest haul of contraband opium ever recorded in the history of the Philippines Islands and possibly constituting a world's record on board the Loongsang on July 29. No less than a million pesos' worth of the drug was seized and there is a possibility that the haul may amount to P.3,000,000.

Doctors Wanted at Pechaiho. Attempts are being made at Pechaiho to obtain the services of several doctors and nurses for the Red Cross and Ambulance section of the International Troops in Siberia. One doctor and one nurse has left for the north to ascertain exactly what is wanted, and on their report being favourable, it is anticipated there will be no difficulty in obtaining the number wanted from Pechaiho summer residents.—"C.O."

Sweetmeats for War Prisoners. The Food Controller authorises, until further notice, all persons who hold an authority from the Central Prisoners of War Committee to pack parcels for prisoners of war, to destroy sweetmeats purchased from them for, and dispatch by them to, prisoners of war in such parcels, whether or not such persons have applied for or hold a licence to deal in sweetmeats under the Sale of Sweetmeats (Restriction) Order, 1918.

Concealed Opium. An example of the frequent failure of the revenue authorities to find the place of concealment of contraband opium, even when its presence has been indicated, was afforded on the arrival of the s.s. Trigonis from the Straits when she was met outside Woosung by the Revenue steamer Pingching with 14 or 15 searchers who failed to find any trace of the drug. This is a significant commentary on the practice of hiding the ship when opium has been found on board because the captain and his two officers, lacking the information at the disposal of the Customs, were unable to unearth it.

Agriculture's High-Water Mark. Speaking at a Women's Land Army demonstration at Bedford recently, Mr. Prothero, Minister for Agriculture, said that since the food production campaign was stated eighteen months ago, there had been a great advance in growing wheat, barley, and oats and to-day the acreage of those cereals was the highest recorded in the history of our agriculture. In the same period we had increased allotments in this country by 800,000 tons. This had been done with 500,000 fewer labourers on the land. With the recent additional calls to the fighting forces, land women should come forward to give their aid.

Theft of War Prisoner's Parcel. Ernest Jones, 31, who had been acting as orderly at Surrey House, Marble arch, the headquarters of the Royal Air Force Prisoner's Fund, was sentenced at the Marylebone Police Court recently to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing and receiving goods to the value of 20s. It was stated that parcels intended for prisoners of war in Germany had been lost, and that goods and the wrappings of several parcels which had been sent to Surrey House but never received by the authorities had been found in the prisoner's house. "Penny" basket. Before Jones was sentenced, the prisoner who was the conductor of a band at Surrey House, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing and receiving goods to the value of 20s. It was stated that parcels intended for prisoners of war in Germany had been lost, and that goods and the wrappings of several parcels which had been sent to Surrey House but never received by the authorities had been found in the prisoner's house.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Salt Reserve Fund.
The communication addressed by the Chinese Government to the foreign Ministers proposing to appropriate a sum of \$10,000,000 for the Salt Reserve Fund for the expenses of the expedition, was handed over to the Banking Group a few days ago says the *Peking Daily Leader* of Aug. 22. A meeting was held yesterday at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the discussion of this proposal. A decision was arrived at that the request should not be complied with. The result of the meeting was duly reported to the various Ministers concerned who have sent a reply to the Chinese Government to the same effect.

An Excellent Example.
The elderly men employed up and down the Tyne at shipyards and graving docks are setting a fine example in time-keeping to their younger mates. There is a joiner, 70 years of age, in the Mercantile Dry Dock Company's yard at Jarrow who has not lost a quarter for nine years, whilst a blacksmith in the same yard, also 70 years of age, has not lost a quarter during the war. By "a quarter" is meant one of the working periods into which the shipyard day is divided, and a man is said to "lose a quarter" when he is excluded from the yard for one such period of his coming to work late. There are quite a considerable number of workmen between the ages of 50 and 60 who have not missed an hour since August, 1914. Unfortunately there is a proportion of the younger men who are not stimulated to better time-keeping by the example of these older men.

Lights on the Altar.
Chancellor P. V. Smith has delivered judgment in the Consistory Court of Manchester in favour of a parishioner, who asked for faculty for the removal of four additional candlesticks which had been placed on the re-table of St. Augustine's Tongue Moor. No faculty had been obtained for placing the candlesticks there. It was contended by the vicar that the candlesticks were similar to two which had been sanctioned in 1905, and that "no further principle was involved in six instead of two." The Chancellor after citing from Dean Hook's "Church Dictionary" and Pinnock's "Laws and Usages of the Church and the Clergy," said that Anglican usage from pre-Reformation times had limited the number of altar lights to two to be a symbol that Christ in His twofold nature was the true Light of the World. These two was a number of high symbolic significance, and though the non-Anglican numbers of seven and five had also symbolic significance, no such significance could be claimed for the number six for which sanction was sought. He must, therefore, make an order for the removal of the four additional candlesticks as being non-Anglican and un-Catholic.

Keeping Down the Fools.
Major George Haven Patnam, the American publisher and publicist, who was entertained at luncheon by the City Livery Club at the Holborn Restaurant recently, said that he himself took part in the American Civil War. Then, as now, there were groups of people who, seeing only to the ends of their noses, saw the immediate horrors and sacrifices of war and could not realize the higher purposes which made the war essential. It was the task of Lincoln not only to guide the military operations at the front, but to keep up the spirits of the citizens in the rear, and to keep down the fools when they were interfering. The duty of keeping down fools—short-headed women and long-haired men—fell upon every executive in wartime. Such people brought about peace without understanding what peace meant. Peace made without justice could not be maintained and was not worth while maintaining. The world to-day needed a peace which should not be a preparation for further war, and the only way to declare such peace was to remove the cause that made for war. Peace must be secured at any price and the price of peace was war.

NOTICES.

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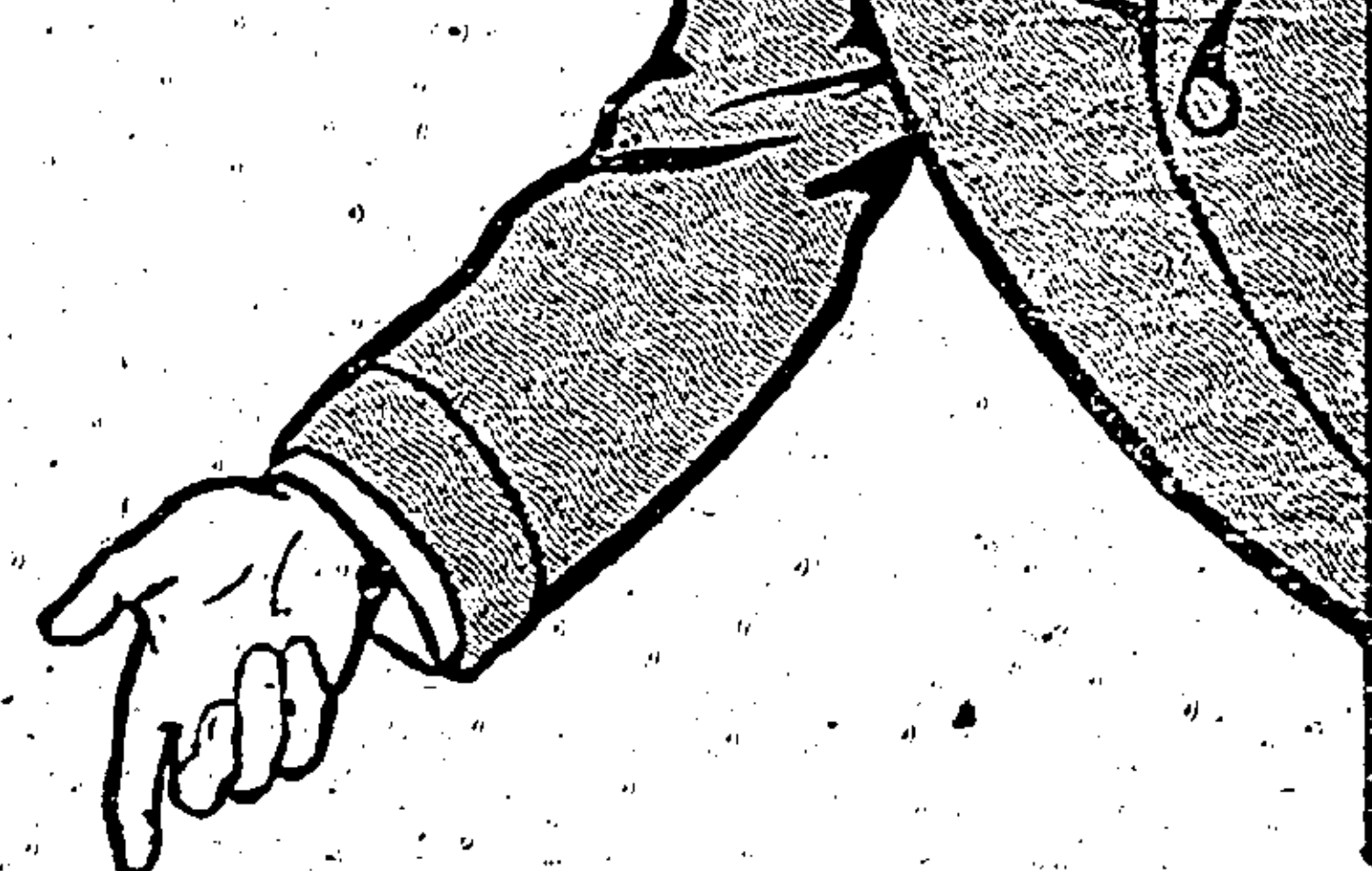
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MANILA CIGARS.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Fight to the Death."
Advice received in Paris state that during the final discussions of the Rumanian peace treaty the Crown Prince Charles suddenly entered the council-room and in the presence of the King declared:—"I come to say in the name of the combatants, in the name of the prisoners and wounded, and in the name of her Majesty, my mother, that we cannot accept these conditions. We must fight on to the death." But this sturdy declaration was without result.

Nurses' Insurance.
The sixth annual general meeting of the Nurses' Insurance

Society, which is the "Separate Section" of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, was held at 15, Buckingham-street, Strand, recently, when Sir Thomas Dewey, chairman of committee of management, who presided, said that during the 12 months under review sickness and disablement benefit amounting to \$16,514 13s. 8d. had been paid, compared with \$16,397 18s. in 1916 and \$16,838 6s. 11d. in 1915. Some 5,909 of their nurses were on active service. All available funds were invested in National War Bonds. Miss F. A. Ogan, B.E.O. Miss S. J. Cockrell, and Miss M. Hardman, retiring by rotation, were re-elected to the committee.

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Bond required \$10,000. Address
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full particulars to Box No. 1425
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IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

\$200,000 (Hongkong Currency)

or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS.

Tickets \$5.00 each.
Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the total amount subscribed, 50 per cent., after deducting expenses, will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 50 per cent. will be given to War Charities.

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—
If, as anticipated, the total amount is subscribed
One First Prize of \$25,000
Five Prizes of \$10,000 each = \$50,000
And Fifty Smaller Prizes of a total of about \$20,000 the lowest of which will be \$50.

If the total amount is not subscribed the amount of each prize to be reduced pro rata.

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 21st December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the present Committee are:—

Mr. C. E. ARNOLD (President),
Mr. R. M. DRY (Vice-President),
Mr. R. G. SHERMAN (Past President),
Hon. Mr. W. CHAMBERLAIN, C.M.G. (Past President),
Hon. Mr. DAVID LINDSAY (Past President),
Mr. T. F. HUGHES (Past President),
Mr. D. MACDONALD (Past President),
Mr. A. G. GORDON (Past President),
Mr. C. FORBETH,
Mr. A. O. LANG,
Mr. W. NICHOLSON,
Mr. J. KEMP,
Mr. R. SUTHERLAND,
Mr. M. A. MURRAY (Hon. Treasurer),
Mr. J. M. GORDON (Acting Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and at such places as may be subsequently advertised.

JOHN MACDONALD, (Hon. Treasurer),
c/o Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

J. M. GORDON, (Hon. Secretary),
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NOTICES.

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THE WHOLE STOCK ON VIEW

REDUCED 25% TO CLEAR.

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE
TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS,
BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY
CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPTHOLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
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SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

R. M.
THE
BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.

We have just received a large
consignment ofREMY MARTIN & CO'S
BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1764
and have made and bottled the best
Brandy ever since. Guaranteed
of best Charente grapes.

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Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

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WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 Years in Wood.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

ASPECTS OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

If it ever comes to pass that the housing problem in Hongkong is thoroughly investigated by a Committee or Commission, many factors which have contributed to the present situation will need to be taken into account. We have on numerous occasions dealt with the need for an accessible European reservation—one that can truthfully be so described—and we sincerely hope that that point will not be lost sight of. But there are two other factors more general in their effect than this specific one. First, there is an admitted scarcity of houses, which is mainly the cause of the present excessively high standard of rents prevailing. Secondly, there are considerable areas of unoccupied land in the Colony, eminently suitable for building purposes, some of which are no doubt "held" in the hope of their value increasing. These are two sets of circumstances which have a very direct bearing on the general problem, and, in our opinion, they warrant the most serious consideration, either by a Commission, if one is appointed, or by the Government. The latter, in any event, would probably have to deal with these aspects of the question eventually, for both factors could well be made the subject of legislation. We will attempt in a moment to show in what respects the situation could be alleviated by this process.

It is common ground that in recent years house rentals have gone up by leaps and bounds, both on the island and in Kowloon. When this question was raised the other day, a correspondent was at some pains to show that a certain type of house could not be let in the Peak area at a less rental than \$150 per month, by reason of the extremely heavy building costs. That argument holds good up to a point, but in its bearing on the general issue it was very effectively disposed of by another correspondent who asked the reason for rentals averaging about that figure in Kowloon, where the building of retaining walls and the incurring of certain other heavy outlays peculiar to the Peak do not apply. Let us therefore take the case of Kowloon, where no exceptional conditions prevail, in looking into this matter of high rents. There are houses in the peninsula to-day which are letting at from three to four times the rental asked when they were first erected. If the landlords twenty or thirty years ago could afford to let these residences at say \$35 or \$40 a month, why is over \$100 asked and secured to-day? The same process is to be seen within smaller limits in the case of houses built within even the past six or seven years. The whole tendency is upward, and even flats are detached residences. What is the cause of all this? Nothing else than the prevailing shortage of houses, which enables the landlord to demand pretty much what rental he chooses. We know of no other circumstance which will adequately explain the tendency. What, then, is the remedy? First of all, full enquiry into the subject, followed by legislation. There is nothing revolutionary in this suggestion; there is ample precedent for its adoption. In the United Kingdom, and also in India we believe, laws have been promulgated for the fixing of rents on a certain pre-war average standard. But we need not go so far afield as this. In the recent Ordinance imposing an extra tax on house rentals in Hongkong for war purposes, it was provided that landlords should give particulars of increases in rent and the reasons therefor, while at the same time the Government was empowered to review or vary these increases or other increases brought to its notice. There we have, at once admitted, the principle of the right of the Government to control rents—a right which should be generally exercised without further delay.

Legislation, we say, is also the remedy in the matter of the large tracts of land at present lying idle in the Colony. There are big areas in Hongkong and in Kowloon which would make ideal building sites, but year after year they remain unoccupied. Why, we should like to know, are the owners of such land not compelled to put it to some practical use? In England there is an annual tax, based on the site value, levied on all "undeveloped" land—that is, land which is not occupied by dwelling houses or by buildings for the purpose of industry other than agriculture, which is separately dealt with in the Small Holdings Act, under which, incidentally, power is given for the compulsory purchase of land. Locally, in the contemplated Deep Water Bay scheme there was a provision that within a prescribed period houses had to be erected on land in respect of which an option was secured. These are precedents which warrant the Government stepping in and preventing suitable building areas being "held" in the hope that their value will become enhanced as time goes on. By fearless, disinterested legislation, therefore, much could be done to ameliorate present conditions. Our proposals may be distasteful to interested parties, but we regard them as eminently practical and, if adopted, they would assuredly have a distinctly beneficial effect on a situation which has become nothing short of intolerable.

Slippers at Fault.

From the remark which was passed by Commander Beckwith at the Marine Courts, Saturday, when dealing with two delinquent Japanese skippers, considerable inconvenience has evidently been caused to naval officers carrying out certain necessary operations in various channels, by the thoughtless actions of some Japanese masters, who either do not understand or willfully disobey certain fixed regulations which are made to be adhered to. In the case which the Marine Magistrate dealt with at the week-end, two Japanese masters were charged with failing to comply with orders that require them to observe certain rules when entering a channel in which operations are being conducted, and the evidence went to show that in both cases the masters had been guilty of flagrant disobedience, inasmuch as they completely ignored repeated warnings on the part of the officers in charge of the operations, and caused considerable dislocation. Too frequently have Japanese skippers been offenders in disregarding harbour regulations, and it is to be hoped that the severe fine of \$250 inflicted by Commander Beckwith on Saturday, will serve as a reminder to others that the regulations will be enforced, and those who ignore them will be smartly punished.

Distress Ahead?

The recent floods in Canton and neighbourhood have been of a most serious character, as reports which have come to hand have shown. But it would appear that matters are even worse than is generally known, and, unless adequate measures be taken in advance, there is a very fair prospect of dire distress being experienced in the coming winter. We hear that both rice crops have been completely destroyed in the low-lying areas, and that the silk crop is only about forty per cent. of the usual standard. With facts like these to face, it would be as well if steps were taken now to guard against a most serious situation later in the year. We do not know whether the so-called Canton Government is paying heed to this matter; indeed, we feel inclined to the view that it is not, for, despite all its assumed regard for the welfare of "the people," it seems to expend its energies on anything but the public well-being. However, it is up to the authorities to take the matter in hand at once, or, failing them, for the leading Chinese residents to confer with a view to preventing a disastrous state of affairs. We do not doubt that if genuine distress is occasioned, Hongkong will, as usual, render aid, but first of all a duty lies on the Cantonese themselves. We hope that that point will not be lost sight of.

In case our observations on the education question on Saturday create a wrongful impression, we should like to make it clear that certain European children here admitted have facilities provided for something more than an elementary education. For example, the Kowloon and Victoria British Schools prepare for the University Matriculation, and, as the recent report of the Director of Education shows, a good percentage of the candidates pass. This, we are aware, is secondary and not elementary education. But our reference was to general facilities. The point we desire to make is that there is no purely European secondary school (such as those at Home) in the Colony, and it is that fact which explains why British children are sent to such places as Wellesbourne. It is admittedly difficult to compare educational standards here with those pertaining at Home, but, no matter what appellation is applied to the various schools in the Colony, it has to be admitted that the provision of facilities for modern education for European children is far short of what it should be.

Granted a Commission.

The *London Gazette* of 19th June announces that Mr. E. E. Garrard has been granted a commission in the Royal Engineers, Regular Army. Mr. Garrard left Canton in November, 1917, and on arrival in England, joined the 1st Battalion of the Royal Engineers, and went through the complete course of infantry training. He was going to France on 28th June.

DAY BY DAY.

WISH TRIES IRON AND TEMPTATION TRIES A JUST MAN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the removal of the French Government to Bordeaux.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.67 1/16d.

A Clean Bill.
For the twenty-four hours ended on Saturday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

Larceny of Clothing.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with larceny of a box containing a quantity of clothing, estimated to be valued at \$80, from No. 51, Bonham Street West. Complainant said that early yesterday morning he received a report from his feli that his box had been stolen. Defendant pleaded that he was carrying the box for his friend. A previous conviction was registered against defendant and Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Defendant's Admission.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on a charge of larceny of a purse containing \$80 from a person in Queen's Road Central. Sergeant Blackman, said that the complainant, who was employed on a Japanese liner, was unable to attend. He was, however, prepared to act as prosecutor. Evidence of the case was called and a Chinese constable stated that on Sunday afternoon he saw defendant running swiftly along Queen's Road. He stopped defendant and on search of his person the \$80 in notes were found upon him. Defendant had admitted that he had picked complainant's pocket. A sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was imposed.

Suspicious Instrument.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of a pair of pincers which, it was suspected, were used for purposes of burglary. Inspector Kent stated that the pincers could be used for many purposes. A Chinese constable gave evidence to the effect that he saw the defendant loitering about Queen's Road West. He was on the alert and observed that the defendant was holding the pair of pincers in his hand. He arrested the defendant on suspicion. Inspector Kent stated that defendant said he arrived in the Colony on Friday and was an unemployed tooth-maker but the pair of pincers did not have the appearance of a toothmaker's tool. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

A Serious Case.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition without a permit. Defendant maintained that he got the revolver from a steamer and that he had made a futile attempt to send the arms back to his country through his claimant. The revolver was returned to him on the day previous to his arrest. Inspector Wait said that this case was a rather serious one. On the morning of August 31, he and a party of Chinese detectives raided No. 21, Circular Pathway and in the second oblique defendant and his wife were lying on the bed. But both of them sat up when the Police approached. A Chinese detective and witness apprehended defendant but the latter struggled severely in the hope of escaping but later gave him up. He was tied up and brought to the Police Station. In an open basket near defendant's bed the revolver, fully loaded, was found. The search warrant was executed owing to frequent reports of larcenies in Circular Pathway. Defendant admitted one of the larcenies and the stolen property had not been recovered. Defendant denied the charge, but Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to six months' hard labour and ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated.

HONGKONG CADETS.

Annual Aquatic Sports.

The Cadet Company of the H. K. D. C. held their annual aquatic meeting on Saturday at the Victoria Recreation Club. The weather was favourable, and naturally induced a large number of ladies and gentlemen to be present, including many parents of the boys.

The programme was well filled, and the keen interest exhibited in the various contests rendered the function a great success. Much amusement was created at the over-zealousness of some of the contestants in trying to obtain a prize.

The officials were:—Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, Major Morgan and Mr. J. E. W. Beard, Judges; Mr. J. A. Lyon, Starter; and Mr. R. J. W. Tatum, Time-keeper.

Tea was served during the interval, and Lt. Beard and Mr. Lyon attended to the needs of the guests.

The results are as follows:—220 Yards Championship.—1st, Lyon, 3 min. 4 sec.; 2nd, Jack.

Long Plunge, Junior.—1, Logan; 2, Graham; 3, McCubbin; Senior.—1, Duncan; 2, Frost; 3, Simmon.

High Dive, Junior.—1, George; 2, Logan; 3, McCubbin; Senior.—1, Martin; 2, Bailton; 3, Taylor.

Team Race.—Winning side, Section No. 3, Jack, Frost, Bailton, Jordan, Hyde, Gerrard.

Diving for Plates, Junior.—1, McCubbin; 2, Trueman; Senior.—1, Taylor (11 plates); 2, Ramsey (10 plates).

100 Yds. Junior Final.—1, Logan; 2, Lawson.

100 Yds. Handicap Senior.—1, Lyon (89 seconds); 2, Jack.

50 Yds. Handicap Final.—1, Lyon; 2, Jack.

50 Yds. Junior Final.—1, Brown; 2, Robertson.

The challenge shield presented by Lt. Beard for the section that obtains the highest number of points was won by Section No. 1. After the sports, all adjourned to the Gymnasium, where Lt. Beard asked Mrs. Morgan to present the prizes. After the distribution of the prizes Lt. Beard said that Sgt. Jack, who had been with the Cadets since it started, was about to leave for the front. He was a very keen Cadet. The Nos. 3 and 4 sections wished to give him a small token as a remembrance of his connection with these sections.—(Loud Applause).

Sgt. Jack then came forward to receive the souvenir, and was greeted with loud cheers. Three cheers followed by a "tiger" for Major and Mrs. Morgan and Lt. Beard brought a happy afternoon to a close.

BIG CLEARANCE SALE.

An Opportunity for Ladies.

Many of our lady readers will be interested in the announcement which appears in our advertisement columns to the effect that Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. are offering the whole of their present stock of smart dresses, blouses, shoes, skirts, coats, hats and homery at bargain prices in order to make room for new Autumn goods due to arrive shortly.

This is a genuine clearance sale, and ladies will find it well worth their while to pay a visit of inspection.

For many years past the Ladies' Outfitting Department has been housed on the third floor, but it having outgrown the embryo stage, it has been found necessary to extend, and for this purpose a commodious saleroom has been fitted up on the second floor of their premises.

A large and specially selected stock of the latest creations in lingerie, millinery and gowns will shortly arrive to make the place of the goods now being sacrificed.

NERVOUS PEOPLE ARE INEFFICIENT.

How to Combat Neurasthenia.

The present high tension of life is productive of a form of nervous debility called neurasthenia, which is characterized by worry, irritability, over-sensitiveness, and headache. This neurasthenia means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected. The proper treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not a stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, any treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. And because Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and nervous disorders.

While promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and create no drug habit. Begin them now, by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Southview Road, Shanghai.

The price, \$1.50 per bottle (\$2.00 for 6) includes postage. Free! Useful! Information is contained in the free book, "The Nerves and their Needs." Send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Like every other famous phrase, "Home Rule" has many reputed parents. Isaac Butt, the leader of the Irish party before Parnell, is one of them; and also the Rev. Joseph Galbraith, a distinguished scientist and mathematician of Trinity College, Dublin, who used the magic phrase in his first speech on behalf of the "Home Government Association," in 1870. As early as 1860 though, Mr. A. M. Sullivan in the *Nation* headed an article on the national appeal to the Queen "The Vote for Home Rule." So far, none seems to have unearthed an earlier use of the word, as applied to Irish affairs, than that.

The following relating to a mother's revenge is from the *Civillian* of Ottawa, a Canadian paper: A young Canadian went to the Front and his mother went to work in a munitions factory. One day a telegram from the Militia Department arrived at the factory, addressed to the mother. As is the custom, the matron of the women "employees" opened it and read that the woman's son had been killed in action. The matron went to the shop where the woman was operating a lathe and said to her "Come with me to the rest-room." "You have news for me," was the reply, "What is it?" "Come away and I'll tell you," said the matron. "You don't need to," answered the mother. "I know. He's dead." The matron nodded silently and then said again, "Come away to the rest-room, then I'll walk home with you." The woman turned back to her work. "I'm not going home," she said. "I haven't time." This machine shall turn more shells to-day than it ever did in a day before." And it did.

Two Lancashire men had never spent a holiday in the country, and at last made the experiment. For three days they were intensely miserable, and at last told the landlord of their little inn that they could not "stick" it longer. Had they ever tried fishing? he inquired. No. Then he would show them how. He equipped them with tackle, took them to a neighbouring lake, and put them at either end of a punt. He then threw out floats peacefully bobbing on the surface telling them to keep quiet and not frighten the fish. Silence for half-an-hour and for some time longer. Then said one, "Bill, do these floats cost much?" "Don't know," said Bill; "why?" "Well," said the other, "mine's sunk a long time since!"

"Good evening, big Bertha—thank you." That is how, according to a neutral, writing in the *Lokalanseiger*, a Paris gamine greeted the burst in his near neighbourhood, outside a cafe, of a shell from the German long-range gun south of Loos. The writer bases on the incident some remarks on the reprehensible levity of the Parisian. The cafe was full of customers who leapt from their chairs at the crash, but sat down again and smiled encouragingly to one another afterwards. The visitor, he says, received the impression that they were pleasantly relieved at the thought that they would now be left in peace for a spell. The Berlin paper does not say what would have been the probable behaviour of a German crowd in similar circumstances. One would imagine that there would be no justification for charges of levity.

Whole Town for Sale.

A whole town in England is to be offered for sale in the autumn. This is Shatterbury, in Dorset, from which the Earls of Shaftesbury derive their title. At present the town belongs to Lord Stalbridge. It has a rental of about £5,000 a year, and comprises a cattle market, banks, a post office, hotels, and numerous private residences and cottages. The town stands at 100 feet above sea level, and has a long history behind it. A pleasant chance for some Alexander Selkirk, who wishes to be mounted on a hill.

HONGKONG VESSEL
PIRATED.Members of Crew Held
to Ransom.

Facts concerning an audacious piracy on a Hongkong Chinese-owned vessel, have been reported to the Harbour Office this morning. The vessel concerned is the s.s. Wo Kwai, a small ship of some 230 tons, doing a regular trade between Hongkong and Wuchow in general cargo, no passengers being carried.

The vessel is owned by Messrs. Barker and Co. and left here on Wednesday last for her ordinary trip. On Saturday afternoon she left Wuchow on her homeward journey and all went well until about 11 o'clock, when she was passing Shui Shing Gorge. At this point, a steam launch drew up alongside her and she was boarded by about 30 armed pirates who coolly took possession of her. Despite the protests of the Captain and crew, the desperadoes made a thorough search of the ship, and, after collecting everything of value they could conveniently carry away on the top deck, the robbers proceeded to leisurely transfer cargo and personal effects to their own boat. Beyond feebly protesting at the outrage, neither the Captain nor the crew offered active resistance in the face of such a large number of armed ruffians, and they could do nothing but calmly sit down to a number of indignities which were imposed upon them.

Not satisfied with picking the cream of the cargo, the robbers went carefully through the pockets and personal belongings of all the crew and took all the money they could lay their hands on, even to ten-cent pieces. The ship's accountant did not remain unmolested, of course, the pirates taking from him about \$800.

That the plan of attack had been carefully worked out by the pirates, is shown by the fact that they conducted their business very systematically and in order to ensure that there would be no pursuit before abandoning the vessel, they first disabled the engines and it was a considerable time before the necessary repairs were effected which made it possible for the little vessel to continue her journey home. Not content with their haul from the vessel, the robbers forced the captain, the No. 1 pilot, the accountant, a cook-boy and a cargo coolie into their boat and made off with them, it being their intention apparently to hold them to ransom.

On the boat's arrival in Hongkong this morning, the matter was immediately reported to the Harbour Authorities, who will cause enquiries to be made, and the information has been passed on to the Chinese authorities.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K. C. C. v. H. K. C. C.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Cricket Clubs met in a Tennis League match on the former's ground on Saturday. The result was an easy win for the home team by 69 games to 30, and the winners thus practically make their possession of the Shield a certainty. Scores:—

Cary and Hancock beat Lindell and Manley, 7-4; beat Blackburn and Abraham, 9-2; beat Jewsbury and Bailton, 10-1.

Morse and Kent beat Lindell and Manley, 7-4; beat Blackburn and Abraham, 10-1; beat Jewsbury and Bailton, 10-1.

Soeters and Jennings beat Lindell and Manley, 8-3; lost to Blackburn and Abraham, 3-8; lost to Jewsbury and Bailton, 5-6.

Counteracting German
Propaganda.

In order to counteract, to some extent, the effect of German propaganda in China, through the Peking papers, the Journal de Peking is issuing a daily supplement in Chinese containing a summary of all the war news of the day, and general matters in connection therewith of interest cut here.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Solve Labour Problem.—Washington, Aug. 25.—The Director General of the United States Employment Service has announced that general co-operation between capital and labour is resulting from practical demonstration of patriotism on the part of American labour and from a growing realization by employers of a common interest for maximum war production. In a statement issued here, he says: "Since the entrance of America into the war, there has been a marked psychological change in feeling between employers and employees."

America's Part.—New York, Aug. 25.—The United States will share with her allies their sacrifice in food as well as in blood in the cause of world democracy, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, announced, arriving here from London.

The United States next year will supply our allies with 4,000,000,000 pounds of fats, 100,000,000 pounds of beef products, 500,000,000 bushels of cereals, and 1,500,000 tons of sugar.

U-Boats a Failure in American Waters.

Washington, August 25.—Rear Admiral Palmer, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has issued the following statement: "Enemy submarines operating off the American coast have absolutely failed in their purpose of interrupting the dispatch of troops and supplies. Transports have been kept moving in a steady stream and their sailings have not been delayed a day. Not one of them bound for Europe has been sunk or even attacked off these shores."

"The U-boats seem to have directed their efforts mainly toward the sinking of schooners and fishing boats and attacking single steamships and unarmed vessels. While a number of schooners and steamships have been sunk, the only naval vessel that was lost as a result of the submarine activities was the armed cruiser San Diego which was sunk by a mine."

"The military effect of the U-boat campaign has been negligible. In fact the embarkation of troops for Europe has reached a maximum during the very period in which the submarines have been most active in American waters and more than half a million soldiers have been safely dispatched to France since the U-boats first appeared off our shores."

Liberty Bonds 103.36—New York, August 25.—Government Liberty Loan first issue three and a half per cent, bonds closed at 103.36.

U. S. Shipping Plans.—Washington, August 25.—Mr. Edward N. Harley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has issued the following statement:—

"To carry out her great military programme, America is building a large fleet of transports and food ships. After the war this merchant marine will be used in America's enormous ocean carrying trade. It is to be expected that enemy propagandists should endeavour to use this merchant fleet as a basis for arousing distrust between the Allies."

"The guarantees of fair dealing in this matter are found in America's unselfish policy in fighting for democracy, in President Wilson's devotion to the cause of humanity and also in America's past record. President Wilson has demonstrated to the world that the people of the United States are not fighting for the permanency of their own liberty alone but for the liberty of civilizations everywhere."

"It is unthinkable that a nation, fighting shoulder to shoulder with other great democracies of the world should, after the war, turn its resources against them for trade conquests of the very kind which were largely instrumental in bringing on the war. If our ships do not bring prosperity to our neighbours as well as to ourselves, our own pride in the achievement will be diminished."

"Our ships will be operated after the war upon the principles which recognize human and na-

OPIUM ON A LAUNCH.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, the Chief Engineer of the launch Yaw On was charged on remand with being in unlawful possession of 350 lbs of opium, valued at \$4,650. It will be remembered that two Chinese were formerly charged, but the coxswain was later discharged. The owner was also present, being summoned for the carriage of the opium on board his launch. Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Grist, the defendant stated that he was the only engineer on the launch, and he remembered the date of his arrest. There were about 40 passengers on board the launch, which was lying alongside the wharf. A man told him that someone wanted to see him, so he came on deck. He met three men and they said they wanted to search the engine-room. They did not do so, because they came up very soon, and went in the direction of the upper hold. An excise officer then went down the hold. He stood on the top of the hatch together with an excise officer. As soon as the officer got down he shouted out to his foki that there was a parcel there. Defendant, the coxswain and the accountant then went down. He saw the opium wrapped up in a bag. The excise officer then untied the bag, and let the contents drop at his feet. The excise officer put the bag away and pushed the parcels aside. Then he saw Inspector Wildin come on board, and saw that the parcels were in the same place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tratman, defendant said that he was wearing the customary boiler suit, and he changed it when at the pier opposite the Harbour Office. He did not see Inspector Wildin go down, but saw him stooping down and looking. He was not aware that the Inspector had called the crew together.

The case is proceeding.

national rights and equities. This is part of the consistent policy of President Wilson. It is made plain in his public statements. It is also plain in the history of the United States which is free from selfish aggression in either territory or trade.

"In building her merchant fleet, America plans first of all to win the war and after that, to overcome her own neglect in providing ocean transportation for her own trade. To this end the people of the United States are preparing to develop transportation on their own trade routes without disturbing the trade or the rights of other nations and they furthermore hope that the American merchant marine will play a large part in bringing the neighboring democracies of the American hemisphere closer together."

"Suggestions of selfish motives will, of course, be circulated in connection with the fleet we are building. Every nation lined up against autocracy can be depended upon to detect the source of such suggestions and to discount them and maintain a solid line for democracy and humanity till the end."

Germans Giving Aid.—Washington, August 26.—Prof. T. Masaryk, President of the National Council of Czechoslovakia, said that it has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that Germans and Magyars are aiding the Bolshevik forces in opposing the Czechoslovakians in Siberia.

Minister Tchitcherine's denial may be considered an offer for negotiation and indicated that the Soviet Government see "their disloyal and treacherous offensive lost."

Germany's Grain Supply.—Washington, August 26.—The United States Food Administration announces that Germany's prospects for grain from Ukraine has not materialized. Stock in Germany is about the same as last year. Rumania and Bulgaria are without grain and Germany must supply them or let them starve.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"ARROW"
SHIRTS & COLLARS.

THE BEST

AMERICAN MAKE

Are Stocked by

All Up-to-date Outfitters.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

Talkoo v. Police.

Playing at home on Saturday, Talkoo had an overwhelming victory over the Police, winning by 29 points to 33. This was Talkoo's sixth victory in succession and they will now meet, at a date to be fixed, a combined team from the other League Clubs, when the Cup and medals will be presented, and when a War Charities sweepstake will be held. Saturday's scores were:—

Talkoo	Police
Harrell	Davitt
Morrison	Field
Maclean	Pitt
Hamilton	Gordon
(skip)	28 (skip)
Muirhead	Floyd
Grimshaw	Angus
Ferguson	Grant
(skip)	38 (skip)
Wallace	Watt
Russell	Watt
Prowse	Watt
Wotherspoon	Gerrard
(skip)	36 (skip)
92	33

Kowloon v. Civil Service. Kowloon won this match at home on Saturday. Details are not to hand.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the

UNION TRADING CO.,
Queen's Building,
General Agents.
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at Nos. 5 and 6 Beaconsfield Arcade of dealing in Sporting arms and ammunition under the style or firm name of WILLIAM SCHMIDT & COMPANY will in future be carried on by the style or firm name of "THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE."

HENRIETTA BRANCH,
Proprietor.

CHEER UP!

ADVERTISE

Don't make bad worse

by dropping out of sight.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

G. R.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

FIRST day of Term, FRIDAY September 6th.
Candidates for Admission should attend at 9 a.m. THURS. DAY September 5th.
Prospectus and other Information may be obtained from The Head Master.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1918.

LOST.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET. 1 Diamond, 1 Pearl Reward. Apply Box 1426. "Hongkong Telegraph."

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street, TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE. Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53" Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 10' together with shaft and propeller

Also Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc. N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.



Let fresh air in!

That's the secret of Summer Comfort. Warm sticky days don't bother when there is air getting underneath to help soft fabrics absorb perspiration. You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent underwear, and the comfort ensured by the full easy-fitting cut of the garments.

Prices according to the quality of material at

MACKINTOSH

800, LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Powell Ltd

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SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING

DOLLARS 3.75 per dozen. STOCKED IN 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4". DEEP. AND IN QUARTER SIZES. VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

DRESS COLLARS

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

SOFT COLLARS

(WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES.)

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND MERCEURISED CLOTHS.

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A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND

ALE & STOUT.

THIS FAMOUS BRAND
OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND PURITY.

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SHIPPING

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, apply to P. D. BUTLERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Room 732, HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to J. M. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Room 42, HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE "SUNSHINE BELT."

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cabins, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—

Company's Office in
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Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Iyo Maru 12,300	FRIDAY, 6th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	Kitano Maru 15,900	WED. 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	Nikko Maru 9,500	Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru 12,300	SAT. 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	Shinshuku Maru 12,300	Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Nagato Maru 9,000	THURSDAY, 5th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON
MELBOURNE
NEW YORK
BOMBAY
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OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGATTA, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLANDS, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, HOBART, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

1 Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Aki Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

Fushimi Maru	WED. 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Kashima Maru	THURS. 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila and Rangoon.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
TOYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	13,500	25th September.
RIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KITO MARU	17,200	9th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

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Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings from SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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October 21st. September 4th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Paoting	4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Sept. 2, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer

From

Expected on or about

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For

Djember	Java	in port	3rd Sept.	Kobe
Tjimanok	Java	1st Sept.	4th Sept.	Amoy & S'hai
Tjimanok	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	Java
Tjikini	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	Macassar
Tjikini	Chingwantao	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

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Leaving.

Haikun ... [A. E. Hodgins] THUR. 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.

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For Steamship

On

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SHANGHAI

MANILA

MANILA

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Electric Welding for Ships.

New York mail advices say.—Pending the announcement of the outcome of experiments which are understood to be now in progress at the Submarine Boat Corporation's Newark Meadows Yard, in the practice of welding ships together rather than riveting them, much speculation is heard in shipbuilding quarters as to the probable outcome of the scheme. Very generally, however, shipbuilders are disposed to look with considerable hope on the scheme, because electric welding has proved strikingly successful in ship repair yards. Champions of the idea contend that enough has already been shown in the experimentation to indicate that welding, instead of riveting may play the dominating part in the construction of steel vessels. In other words, the steel plates of the hull will be welded instead of riveted together. According to data obtainable up to date, the process, it is claimed, will increase the strength of the joint at least 25 per cent, and decrease the time it takes in getting out a hull nearly 50 per cent. Eminent marine engineers claim that there will be a saving in labour of 60, to 70 per cent. The machine being employed on this work is the one used so successfully last year in rehabilitating the German interned ships. At that time, it may be recalled, the machine performed its task in days when it was believed months would be required, and at a cost of thousands where millions had been the estimate. It was developed on the Erie Railroad by Mr. David H. Wilson, a consulting engineer of New York, who is devoting his time almost entirely to the service of the Government. In commenting upon the tests now being made by the Government, Mr. Wilson said to the "Marine Review":—"At present we are using the plates now on hand and are welding what we call a lap joint, that is, we overlap the plates at least two inches and oftentimes more, and weld down each edge. These plates are previously put through a double shear. After we get little further along and use the plates we have, we will start in on butt welding. The plates used for this work will be bevelled, so that upon being

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

DEFENCE CORPS AND POLICE RESERVE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]
Sir,—With reference to Mr. F. C. Jenkin's speech at a presentation to C. S. M. Wilks, I think it only fair to all ranks of the Infantry Battalion of the Defence Corps to make the following statement:—"All men of the Infantry Battalion are perfectly willing to do patrol or other work for the Police in addition to any drills they may be ordered to perform provided they are allowed to do so under their own officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and under the direct orders of the Captain Superintendent of Police."

Yours etc.
H. A. MORGAN,
Major,
Administrative Commandant,
H. K. D. C.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1918.

PORTUGUESE AND POLICE RESERVE.

Sir,—In the course of an address on the occasion of a farewell presentation at the Police Reserve Club, Mr. F. C. Jenkin D.S.P. (R), is reported to have committed himself to the following statement:—"There was another class of person in the Colony who during this war had an opportunity to serve the Government—he referred to the members of the Portuguese and other races—yet had not done so. They were people who were earning their living in this Colony and were enjoying its hospitality and protection, and yet they refrained from giving five minutes of their time to the service of the Colony and from taking a share with their comrades who had been in the force all these years."

With members of the "other races" I am not at all concerned; they are capable of taking up the cudgels in their own behalf. But as regards the reference to the Portuguese, I think it is about time that an emphatic protest be lodged in the public press against the insinuations and aspersions from time to time cast against the little understood and much maligned section of the community of which I form part.

It is difficult of explanation that one of Mr. Jenkin's professional avocations and holding the position of prominence which he enjoys in this Colony should have delivered himself of public utterances with so little sense of responsibility and of the harm which his irreflexion is calculated to inflict on those against whom his allegations are directed. Before committing himself to the damaging statement now advertised upon, Mr. Jenkin owed it as a public duty to make sure of his facts, or else he laid himself open to a charge of lamentable ignorance which it is difficult to believe in one of Mr. Jenkin's position and responsibility.

It is a matter of common knowledge that, in one of his published despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of Hongkong mentioned the services offered by members of the Portuguese Community through the Portuguese Council in Hongkong to the Government of the Colony. That offer though gracefully recognised was not accepted by the British Government. Regarding that other section of the Portuguese community who own allegiance to his Majesty King George the vast majority—probably not less than from 80 to 90 per cent—belong either to the Police Reserve or the local Defence Corps of the Colony. Those not serving in either, for the most part are either under some physical disability or are over age.

The Portuguese earn their living and enjoy the hospitality of the Colony not on sufferance, but by virtue of reciprocal rights and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of the two countries—Great Britain and Portugal—between whom treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation exist. Mr. Jenkin, be charitable and bear in mind also that there are a considerably greater number of your own

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Naval Mutiny.
A mutiny has occurred on the transport cruiser Kwongtung. When the vessel was passing the Sam Nuan pass, near Shanghai, the boatswain, along with a score of sailors, fired into the saloon, where the Commander and a number of officers were sitting. Eight were killed, including the Commander, while many sailors who had not joined the mutineers were thrown overboard. The mutineers then took the cruiser to a lonely place, and after they had plundered all the ammunition and valuables that they could carry, they sunk the boat.

More Money Needed.

In reply to a request made by the Military Government, Li In-bon, the Civil Governor, has agreed to borrow a sum of \$400,000, to meet the administrative expenses of the new Government.

Opposition to Railway.

In building a branch of the Ning Yang Railway (in Sun Hui District) to Sun Sheong, a slight alteration of the line has been made. As a result the line will pass near to a big village of thousands of inhabitants, but the villagers are up in arms and threaten to damage the line. The Civil Governor, on hearing this, at once ordered the work to be stopped, pending an arrangement.

The Floods.

Owing to the recent heavy rains all the branches of the Pearl River are again rising. The water is higher than it was last month. So far, tea districts are reported to be submerged and all the crops are destroyed. Urgent relief is requested.

Not a Bad Record.

A marine hawker was charged at the Police Court this morning with the unlawful possession of a piece of metal casting valued at \$2. Defendant had been in the Colony for ten years and six years ago had committed a similar offence. Mr. Wolfe said that was not a bad record for a marine hawker and taking that fact into consideration he would only be fined \$10, with the option of three weeks' hard labour.

nationals now enjoying the hospitality of the Portuguese Government, not alone in Portugal but in her Colonies and dependencies where they are also very well received as they should be, and are earning their living besides providing a comfortable competence for the future. Can you cite any example of their serving in the Municipal Force or any branch of the Defence Corps of the Portuguese Government?

Yours etc.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1918.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the fact that the remarks made by me on the occasion of the presentation to a Company Sergeant Major of the Police Reserve would probably lead your readers in the Coast Ports and elsewhere to the conclusion that in Hongkong the Portuguese residents had done nothing in the nature of War Service for the Colony.

The true position is, of course, that well over one-third of the total police duties performed by the Auxiliary Police in this Colony are carried out by the Portuguese Company which is by far the strongest unit in the Police Reserve Force. There is also a large number of Portuguese serving in the Defence Corps. There is no question, therefore, of the undoubted loyalty and proper sense of citizenship of this section of the community.

My remarks were addressed to those Portuguese, Eurasians and others of British nationality who still refuse, and take pride in so doing, to give any service to the Colony. Their number is not inconsiderable, and many of them are fit and suitable.

Yours etc.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1918.

DAY BY DAY.

A Stolen Basket.

Being charged with stealing a basket from a lady passenger on board the "Kwong Shan" this morning, a Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court. Evidence was given by complainant, who stated that she remained on board the ship after she had arrived in port. She observed the accused steal her basket and saw him arrested. Defendant denied the accusations and said the constable strenuously urged him to take the basket. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

"Pay the Piper."

One of the most striking posters which we have seen for a long time has been issued in connection with the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society War Bond Drawing. It depicts a poor old Scotsman in a local garb, sitting in a glen, with a loch away in the distance below him, piping with all the zest of which he is capable, while a Dischian shelduck copiously tears and mournfully yelps this passage from "The Merchant of Venice"—"I am never merry when I hear sweet music." The poster is entitled:—"Pay the Piper: What about Your Share?" It is the work of the South China Morning Post Co., Ltd.

Victoria Theatre.

There is a special attraction offering at the Victoria Theatre to-night, in the Pathé Gold Reelster film, "A Woman's Fight." This is the story of a charming factory girl who is always ready to take up the cudgels on behalf of just causes and it is told in a most stirring manner. The whole play is full of action, and is said to be one of the very best ever screened in the Colony. Miss Geraldine O'Brien is the star actress, and she takes the principal role in a most effective manner. There are other films to be shown as well, while the Manchester Orchestra will supply the music.

Playing Fast.

Seven Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with playing fast and loose at No. 12, Wing Lee Street. Inspector J. J. Watt prosecuted and all the defendants pleaded not guilty. Inspector Watt said that on Saturday at 8.40 p.m. he went to No. 12, Wing Lee Street. When he was fifteen yards away from the house all his Chinese constables, with the exception of one entered the house and he heard some shouting and stampeding and saw the first defendant running from No. 12, to No. 9, Wing Lee Street. He then detailed the Chinese constable who did not enter the house to chase him, and have him arrested. He went to the first floor, and the detectives were chasing some of the gamblers and he saw the 5th, 6th and 7th defendants hiding under a bed. He found 98 cents scattered about. The first defendant was fined \$20 or one month's hard labour. The other defendants were fined \$3 each, or one week's hard labour.

Pickpockets Sentenced.

Three Chinese pickpockets were charged on remand at the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with the larceny of \$67, with being in unlawful possession of \$25 and with assaulting a watchman employed by the Sincere Co. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. After the defendants had given their evidence his Worship said that he found the first defendant guilty on the first charge, and on the second charge the defendant's explanation did not satisfy him (Mr. Wolfe). The second and third defendants, he found guilty of assaulting the watchman in order to prevent the first defendant's apprehension. He sentenced the first defendant to eight months' hard labour and 18 strokes of the birch. On the second charge, Mr. Wolfe fined him \$50, whilst the other two defendants were each sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. The \$25 was ordered to be put in the Poor Box.

Alleged American Citizenship.

At a Military Camp on the Pacific Coast 445 aliens have been granted citizenship in order to serve in the United States Army.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Award of Scholarships and Cash Prizes.

The Matriculation Board has recommended the award of the following Scholarships and Cash Prizes on the results of the recent Matriculation Examination:—
King Edward Scholarship: Annual value \$400, tenable for 5 years; open to British subjects.
Oon Khys Hon. Penang Free School; Ng Ah Hoe, Penang Free School.
President's Scholarships: Annual value \$400 (Peking currency), tenable for 5 years; open to Chinese subjects.—Tan Wai Ying, Queen's College; Yee Man Kwong, Stephen's College.
Cash Prizes of \$100.

Awarded to the top candidates in the Matriculation examination: Oon Khys Hon. Penang Free School; Ng Ah Hoe, Penang Free School; Yee Man Kwong, Stephen's College; James Young, Lawrence Sze, Diocesan Boys' School.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

A Firm Woman.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, is the only woman in the world who is a reigning sovereign in her own right, a position she has held since 1890, when, at the age of 10 years, she ascended the throne at the death of her father. She is 38 years of age.

The dominating female figure of Europe to-day is a large, heavily built woman, who is indifferent to the arts of her dreamers and finds thorough pleasure in personal charge of the affairs of her country. But the Queen's face, with its strong chin and kindly eyes looking straight at you in sincerity and confidence, is that of a wise woman.

She displayed her will on the occasion of her marriage, when she refused a number of princes of royal blood and made her own selection of a husband. Among the suitors suggested were the present Crown Prince of Germany, the Duke of the Abruzzi and others of equally distinguished rank.

The Queen said, nay to all of these and chose for her consort the German Duke, Henry Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was soon after created the Prince of the Netherlands by the Queen herself. They are devoted to each other, in spite of all stories to the contrary. They have one daughter, who will succeed to the throne unless meantime an heir is born.

The sovereign lady of Holland has a will of her own. She has the firm opinion of the "house of Orange," but she is, they say, totally lacking in the well-known characteristic which gave the title of William the Silent to the most renowned of her ancestors.

It is, however, in the East Indies that Queen Wilhelmina has her real empire. It is larger than the German empire. In 1910 the population numbered 42,000,000 souls. Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, has one of the finest harbours in the East, and the Dutch colonies are among the richest, if not the richest, in the world.

Her Majesty is the richest sovereign in Europe in her own right, her income being enormous from the crown lands and from her vast colonies. That vast income is used for the benefit of her beloved Dutch subjects in the way of public buildings of every kind, such as hospitals, theatres, lecture halls, music halls, gymnasiums, public bathhouses and so on, to say nothing of charming and numerous parks that rich and poor alike may enjoy. Do you wonder Holland adores its Queen?

When her neighbour, Belgium, was invaded by the Germans she telegraphed King Albert that she had room in her country for more than a million refugees. They came. They are still there, cared for in every way, fed, clothed and housed, and the enormous bill cheerfully paid for all this by the only woman who sits upon a throne in Europe. And the many friends whose kings "kill themselves" just and honestly—Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, July 3rd.—Real summer weather at last. The wettest June I can remember drenched us in a glory of sunshine, blue skies and cotton-wool clouds. The meadows and trees of old England are dressed in their very best and most soothing greens, and coming through Surrey yesterday I saw that most wonderful sight, a cornfield blushing blood-red with a thousand poppies. I like to think you are interested in English weather and that a hint of home before your eyes. I know that people coming home on leave tell me that the railway journey from the coast up to London is always a most wonderful experience for them and they sit with their eyes glued to the fields and villages rushing past them and drink in old England—it is their first taste of Blighty, and in such weather 'as this it must be a delicious taste indeed.

Weather has probably a different significance for you. If you are anywhere near the front and living in the open, it must make all the difference in the world to your enjoyment of life. And then there is the purely military point of view. So far in the war the Boche seems to have had most of the luck of the weather—our attack of last summer, for instance, was badly let down by a quite incomparably wet August. But this wet June must have been a bit of a face for the Germans, and has probably been partly the cause of the delay in the expected offensive—a very welcome delay for us. For not only does delay give us more time to strengthen our defences and find out the movements of the enemy, but every minute brings three or four more Americans into France.

Very nearly a million Yankees have now crossed the Atlantic and their armies increase daily. A German general has been boasting in the usual vein about the new surprise that the Super-Hindenburg Staff is preparing for the Allies, but I should wonder much if it was the Boches and not the Allies who get the surprise of their lives. Anyhow we seem to have been making good use of the lull in the operations, and British, French and Italian in turn have been carrying out neat little attacks, which have improved our positions at various points.

This Anniversary Week with a vengeance, July 1st is Dominion Day—the 51st anniversary of the Proclamation of the Constitution of Canada, and its celebration is an unpleasant reminder to the Antisocial Powers of the solidarity of the British Empire. July 4th is, of course, American Independence Day, and nowhere will it be observed with more sincere enthusiasm than in England. It will signify the arrival of the first million troops of the U.S.A. to take part, shoulder to shoulder with us, in the great struggle of the Free Peoples against Enslaved Barbarism. Already the Germans have had a taste of the wrath of the American troops, but they are only beginning to realise what the intervention of America will mean for them. To celebrate the Fourth of July this year over 90 ships will be launched from American shipyards. This is only a symbol, though a mighty important one. When Berlin hears American bombs swanging through the air, she will get a better idea than she ever had before of what is meant by the "Yankee bang."

Very soon the American "weight" military, maritime, financial and economic will be settling heavily on our side of the sea-saw of battle, and then the Boche end will be jerking vigorously into the air. That will be the American version of "Weight and awe."

July 6th is another anniversary of a different nature. Four years ago on that day we were rescued upon by a council of complacent sitting round a table at Potsdam. There were four from Vienna and five from Berlin, and at the head of the table sat the sinister figure of the Arch-conspirator, the Emperor. War broke. Kaiser Wilhelm II. At the conference

outrageous ultimatum to Serbia, and undertook that Germany would back up Austria in the inevitable consequences of that ultimatum, viz war with France and Russia. That conference is a matter of proved historic fact, though Berlin has again and again glibly lied about it and denied that it was ever held. We do not celebrate this anniversary, but we just make a note of it in our calendars—for future reference.

And finally on July 6th we do most heartily celebrate the silver wedding day of the King and Queen. I'm afraid I am old enough to remember quite clearly the wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May, as they then were. I can recall the carriage passing along Pall Mall and the paper handkerchiefs and penny medals with "wedding portraits" of the bride and bridegroom that were sold. Only three in intimate court circles can properly realise what an amount of unobtrusive hard work their Majesties have put in since the war started, but I think we can all appreciate the unceremonious way in which the King and Queen have gone about among all classes of war workers and interested themselves in their work and their welfare. I am told that the King is especially interested in our prisoners in Germany and never loses an opportunity of hearing the latest first-hand news of their treatment from those who have escaped from the clutches of the barbarians. But officers who have had audience of His Majesty and conversed with him on all sorts of subjects tell me that he is amazingly well-informed on every phase of our war activities. I for one shall join heartily on Saturday in singing "God Save the King."

The Boches seem to have invented a new kind of specialist officer—O.C. Loot. He is a typical product of German thoroughness in villainy. As we well know, the crimes of the German Army are not mere haphazard affairs committed by undisciplined individuals in the heat of battle—they are part of the cold-blooded Prussian system that we are all out to suppress. We know for instance how "hate" is organised to inflame the men to brutal treatment of civilians in occupied territory. Recently I saw a document giving the methods to be employed in organising "fraternisation" with the enemy in the front line trenches, and it was even provided that tobacco should be issued for the German soldiers to offer to enemy soldiers as a preliminary to striking up conversation with a view to obtaining information and spreading pacifist propaganda. Particulars concerning "O.C. Loot" have recently been found on a German officer captured by the French. They took the form of a letter from a battalion orderly officer (Ober-Regimental-Matrosen, 1st Batt. 424d Regt) asking "O.C. Loot" (Ober-leutnant Dombrowski) to obtain for the Staff a number of articles, including:—shemises, camoufles, blouses, boots and 50 bottles of champagne. They have strange tastes, these German officers. Incidentally they are employing French prisoners to remove booty from French private houses. Nobody but a Hun could have thought of a thing like that.

The mere recital of atrocities, so appalling that four years ago we should have regarded them as quite incredible, no longer harrows our feelings. Rather we have become hardened to them or else they are so familiar that we still "cannot believe them." We say that they cannot belong to the Europe of to-day, that they are as ancient as the towers of the Leaning Tower, and we get more and more the point of view of the Australian farmer who seemed unmoved by all he had heard of the Germans' treatment of the Belgians, of the sinking of hospital ships, of the shooting of Dutch Ovens, of the killing of other prison camps, of the firing on open boats with women and children in them—these left him cold. But one day he saw a French soldier in a trench and he was moved to pity. He had heard that the French were not so good as the Belgians, but he saw a French soldier in a trench and he was moved to pity. He had heard that the French were not so good as the Belgians, but he saw a French soldier in a trench and he was moved to pity.

There you have the whole of Herr von Kuhlmann's speech in a nutshell, and it's created an end of a fable in Pan-German circles. Of course, the fact is... to judge one or other of the Allies' power to start negotiations for the Kuhlmann policy is to get out of the war as quickly as possible, before the Boches go any further. But the Boches have gained 27,000 men in the East. But they are in a serious point, in other words, they are in a serious point.

The American embargo on the export of munitions to the United States Government has prohibited the export of raw steel. This is a serious blow to the Boches, as they are dependent on the United States for their steel. The Boches are in a serious point, in other words, they are in a serious point.

across No Man's Land. When he was withdrawing his bayonet he was heard to remark:—"There, that'll learn ye aboot: from now on ye great big bloody stiff!"

All the same it is not right to lose sight of the Hunnishness of the Hun, for it is just that against which we are fighting and must fight—we can go under. A few days ago I was shown a report of the recent evidence of a Belgian who has just escaped from Germany after three and a half years of captivity. His questioning state that under examination this witness impressed them as one whose evidence could be completely relied upon. This is what he saw in a certain village in the course of a single day before he was taken prisoner. He saw a Belgian woman violated by a German N.C.O. and six men in turn. They then cut off her breasts and the woman was still alive when he approached her. He saw a Belgian and his wife bound together, placed on a heap of straw and set alight. He saw a mother and father and their family of little children shut up in a house which was then set alight, an armed guard being posted round the building to prevent them with bayonets from making their escape. And finally he saw four soldiers under an officer of N.C.O. seize a woman with a baby at her breast and violate her, in turn, beside the body of her newly murdered husband over who she was weeping when they approached. That was a day in the life of a Belgian. And if ever the Boche had got to England, there would have been many days like it in the lives of many Englishmen!

I have been reading Kuhlmann's speech in the Reichstag last week and yesterday evening I heard George Robey in "The Bing Boys." See the connection? Well, perhaps you don't, but both of them strike me as comedians of the first water. And Robey's got a song, called "The fact is," which does very much like Kuhlmann's speech. In fact I have condensed the speech into an extra verse for the song. I dare say you have heard how it goes on the H.Q. mess gramophone. Try it:—

The war has been a triumph for the Germans.
The Allied Powers are absolutely done.
So I think it's only fair our conditions to declare:
We've got to stick to every thing we've won.
Our colonies of course, must be restored to us.
(The natives simply long to have us back)
And if you add to these the freedom of the seas,
Why, then we'll be secure against attack.

(Spoken: From those follies, the Belgians, Follies!)
The war, as I have said is really over.

Of course, peace hasn't actually been signed. We may perhaps be forced to go on fighting, indeed, like Malles, I am half inclined.
To look for peace in Nine-tenths of anything.
That is, to make our victory quite complete.
A war like this, you see, is not won by soldiers.
The fact is... we're best!

There you have the whole of Herr von Kuhlmann's speech in a nutshell, and it's created an end of a fable in Pan-German circles. Of course, the fact is... to judge one or other of the Allies' power to start negotiations for the Kuhlmann policy is to get out of the war as quickly as possible, before the Boches go any further. But the Boches have gained 27,000 men in the East. But they are in a serious point, in other words, they are in a serious point.

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